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SUPPLEMENT TO
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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4. An aircraft was flown for about 10 to 15 minutes about every 90 days. After this flight it was returned to storage if the performance was satisfactory. [redacted] an aircraft was not kept in storage over four months. Two individuals were able to complete the preparations for storage of an aircraft in about six to eight hours and withdraw an aircraft from storage in about the same period of time.

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5. The Hungarian Air Force normally used 95, 87 and 72 octane gasoline. The 95 octane gasoline was light red and had an almond odor. The 87 octane gasoline was both light red and blue, also with a almond odor. The 72 octane gasoline was not colored and only had a faint almond odor. I don't know the dyes which were used for color coding. In order to obtain a higher octane rating, one liter of American Ethyl Fluid or two liters of Soviet fluid was added to 100 liters of ordinary gasoline. The gasoline used in the various types of aircraft engines had the following octane ratings:

VK-107, in the YAK-9.....	100 octane
VK-107, in the YAK-9.....	95 octane
AM-42, in the IL-10.....	95 octane
ASH-21, in the YAK-11.....	87 octane
ASH-40, in the IL-2 & DC-3.....	87 octane
ARGUS, in the ARADO-96.....	87 octane
Walther Minor, in the ZLIN.....	87 octane
Hirth, in the Bucker Jungman.....	87 octane
M-11K, in the YAK-18.....	72 octane
M-11D, in the UT-2.....	72 octane

6. All aircraft in the Hungarian Air Force used Soviet types of oil. MS-type was used in summer, MK-type for spring and autumn, and MZS for winter. KV Soviet-type grease was used in all aircraft.
7. The hydraulic fluid used in the aircraft was 70% glycerine and 30% alcohol. It had sludge forming tendencies and was changed every week. This fluid also was used in the landing gears of the ARADO-96, but only in the landing gear shock absorbers of the YAK-9, YAK-11, YAK-18, IL-10 and the IL-2. The same type of fluid was used in the anti-icer systems. The engine coolant used in the IL-10 and the YAK-9 was composed of 63 liters of water to three grams of Ethyl Englykol or Krompik (K_2CO_3). When Ethyl Englykol or Krompik was not available, potassium permanganate was used.

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